

INDEPENDENT HERONICLE

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Interesting Miscellany.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Reflections on the Governor's Speech.

The conduct of the Governor on the regulation for furnishing the militia of this State, is of the most singular nature, as detailed in his speech to the Legislature. It appears a laborious attempt to screen himself from censure by delaying to comply with the repeated requests of the proper officers of the government. So early as the 12th of June last, he was requested by the Secretary of War, "by the direction of the President, to order such part of the militia as he might deem necessary for the defence of the sea coast." This requirement was as cautiously made as the nature of the business could warrant. The President left it wholly to the Governor as to the number, and we believe there is not an individual in the Commonwealth, but what thought *some part* of the troops were necessary for the defence of the seaports.

Even the federalists were daily complaining that our seaports were in danger; but it seems the Governor thought that the danger was so small that it was not necessary to order out one company in compliance with the requisition from the Secretary of War. On the 22d of June, another request was made to the Governor by Gen. Dearborn, with information that "war was declared against Great Britain," but the Governor thought fit not to comply, till thinking, no doubt, there was no "necessity for the defence of our seaports."

The above request was renewed by Gen. Dearborn on the 26th and 29th of June, with the same facts as before—but no necessity appeared to defend our seaports in the opinion of the Governor. Still, however, persevering in his duty, Gen. Dearborn made another request July 15, stating, that he was ordered to Albany, requiring the Governor "to order such part of the detached militia as the present state of the war required." Here again the Governor thought there was no danger, though all the troops were ordered to Albany; but so indifferent was he to this important subject, "that he had no opportunity to answer it till after the departure of Gen. Dearborn." What opportunity could he want, on so interesting a business, if he had been disposed to have attended to it? At length another urgent letter comes from the Secretary of War, dated 27th July, declaring "the danger of invasion which existed at the time of issuing the orders of the President, increased." Notwithstanding this urgent request, till the Executive was unable from a view of the Constitution, and the documents aforesaid, to perceive that any exigency existed which could render it advisable to comply with the said requisition." At this stage of the business, however, and on this "solemn occasion," the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court were required. It must be a novel question to be laid before the Judges, whether there was a necessity to secure our seaports, after the President had declared in his official capacity, that the danger was increasing.

But to cap the climax of the Governor's conduct, after such a total neglect of the repeated requirements made by the President, Secretary of War, and General Dearborn; yet it seems his Excellency on the application of a person deputed by the inhabitants of Eastport and Robbinstown, "representing that there were many lawless people on the borders, from whom had *serious apprehensions of an attack, and requesting that a number of militia might be stationed in those towns,*" directed that two companies of the detached militia should be called into the service of the United States for their protection." Thus all the calls made by the *Confidit Authorities* to defend the seaports were disregarded, but on the application of "a person" deputed by two towns at the Eastward, three companies were immediately ordered out "for their protection!" The Secretary of War declared that the dangers were increasing, till the representation was viewed with indifference; but on the mere apprehension of an attack by the inhabitants of Eastport and Robbinstown, an adequate force was ordered for their protection—and this on the application of a *single person* deputed for that purpose! The President we know; the Secretary of War we know; and Gen. Dearborn we know in their official and responsible characters; but who the deputy from Robbinstown is we know not either in his individual or his official capacity. Nay who is to pay the troops thus ordered by this application?

MILITARY.

On Saturday last the *Washington Infantry*, under the command of Capt. ISAAC RHOADES, celebrated the 9th anniversary of their organization. After performing a number of evolutions in their usually correct style, they partook of an entertainment provided for the occasion at *Theatre's Hotel*, in Charlestown; when the following among other toasts were drunk:

The Day—The sons of Columbia in 1812 will never disgrace the immortal heroes who fell in defense of their rights in 1776, on the plains of Saratoga.

The President of the United States—The purity of whose mind will ever bear above the calumny of "unfeeling Patriotic."—*President's March*

The Congress of the United States—May the energies of their last session increase at their next, with double vigor.

The Governor of this Commonwealth—The "bulwark of our Religion" must he of our own construction; for we cannot be indebted to our enemies.

Massachusetts March.

George Washington—Whose farewell address denounces every traitor who dares to countenance any thing that shall sever the Union of these United States—*Dixie, Pyley's Hymn.*

John Adams—Who clipped the wings of that *British Lion* that has done us no essential injury. —*Adams & Liberty.*

Thomas Jefferson—The day must arrive when the historian will record his virtues, his integrity, & his fame, to the eternal disgrace of his cowardly enemies—*Jefferson's March.*

Hancock and Adams—Tried patriots of 1775—whose love of gain could never induce them to sell the liberty and honor of their country—*Dixie.*

The Army—May the example of the valiant Taylor teach the fayres to respect and fear their bravery—and may the unfortunate fate of Detroit soon be counterbalanced by the complete conquest of Upper Canada.—*Washington's March.*

The Navy—May it increase with our strength, and may every effort have the same opportunity to

achieve the like splendid victory as the brave *Hull*.

Ratio Columbia.

The Militia—May every officer who holds a commission reflect, that he has sworn to support the Constitution and Laws of his country—and that officer who will act contrary thereto, is a perfidious villain."

The Fair—Modest, graceful and delicate—the Soldier's stimulus to action, and the soother of his sufferings.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Editors—*Justice* dictates that whenever we attempt to *praise* or *curse* the conduct of public officers, it should be done *impartially*, giving to all their just due, as *merit* or *desert* deserve, avoiding a too great *praise* on the one hand, or too much *severity* on the other; both are distinct from the correct line, and cannot claim *unction*.

There has been recently published in the public papers, the official letter of a Capt. Z. Taylor, commanding Fort Harrison, (Indiana Territory) to Brigadier General Harrison giving an account of an attack made on the fort, by a numerous body of Indians. It appears by the letter that the garrison of the fort was *small indeed*, and a part of *them* unfit for duty; the Captain himself only *corvaceous*—The attack of the savages was furious, and they had the address to set fire to one of the block houses, which threatened not only to open an avenue into the fort, but to extend the flames to the whole work—Amid this, with the addition of the horrid yells of the savages without, piercing cries of the women and children within, and pressure of alarm and danger, on the minds of the small garrison, in a situation almost desperate and hopeless, the brave Taylor availed all his faculties, and exhibited that he possessed a cool determined bravery, which no danger could subdue, and that this bravery was supported by the firm pillars of sound skill and judgment—He inspired the garrison to heroism—all his precautions to arrest the flames, defend the breach which they threatened to open—refusing to open the gate in the dark to admit one who claimed friendship, let him be *admitted* the enemy with him, all mark the full possession and correct exercise of ample abilities to command—And considering the great disparity of force, and attendant circumstances, perhaps no action as yet, during the present war, either on the *land or water*, exceeds it in skill and bravery. It does honor to our country, and as *one* of its citizens, Capt. Taylor (a total stranger to me) and his brave garrison have my thanks, and those heartily.

A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN.

Roxbury, Oct. 10. 1812.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Republicans of the District of Middlesex!

You are respectfully informed, that the Hon. WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON, *who voted for the war*, and who will use his best endeavor to support and prosecute it, both *on land and on the ocean*, is the only Republican Candidate for the above District. Let not the impression that this gentleman will *surely* be elected, prevent you from going to the polls.

There exists among us, Benevolent Societies regularly organized, whose benevolent views extend to Great Britain, to John Henry, and to every thing Anti-American, while little is left for their own country, and none for their government. You have now an opportunity to shew the hypocritical canters, who have assumed the *soft and pretty name of Peace Makers*, that you are in earnest.

Let the sons of the free, who opposed British tyranny on the plains of Lexington, who defended the bridge at Concord, who immortalized the heights of Bunker, *shew* to the world, that they will neither submit to have their brethren or their sons stolen or impeded, by any nation on earth, and that neither Great Britain or France shall by Orders or Decrees, dictate to what ports or places (not really blockaded) we shall carry our produce. Remember the *feud day of November*, and do not lay out your business so as to be absent on that day; but let every voter repair to the polls, and in this way let the question be settled whether Mr. Richardson has misrepresented his former constituents, or whether he fulfilled their wishes by voting *for a war against Great Britain.*

A REPUBLICAN.

Lexington, Oct. 18, 1812.

TAXES.—*Federalists* ought to be the last people in the world to talk about taxes; seeing that when they were in power, when commerce was comparatively unshackled, they taxed Houses and Lands, Horses and Carriages, Distilleries and Auctions, &c. *Republicans* repealed all these taxes, and have laid none of them on again. Now is it likely they will. Using all the economy in their power, they will probably be able to work through without. Should *Federalists* get in there would be danger of their imposing heavy burdens on the people, as they did before!—Tr. True Am.

Antipathy to Commerce.

The *federalists* charge the *Republicans* with being the enemies to commerce—hence they say, *we are this*. This is a *flawing* *off* with these gentlemen, which they serve up to us; that it is no wonder that the public taste is unaffected with it. But we are not the enemies of commerce.

The only difference between them and us is this: They were contented with the cramps of commerce, whereas we wanted our full share. They wished to carry on the trade actually open to them, but failed to do the restrictions which Great Britain had imposed and might hereafter impose.

We wished to obtain a little temporary privation, that we might enjoy more trade free from all future interruption. They cared for *now*; we thought of the long *terres*. They would beg as *favorites*, what we, on a more extensive scale would exact as our *rights*. They would go breaking from port to port, begging for licences and admittance: we would fail with every flag waving at the mast-head, trading through every sea and suddenly passing to every port which the laws of nations would entitle us to enter.

They would link us to a nation of *unfeeling* and *contemptible* shop-keepers: we would make this a bold, a high-minded and a gallant nation, distinguishing for our love of independence, and casting a generous light around our name on the page of history.

Which then loves *america* and *commerce* best?

Eng.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MASSACHUSETTENSIS—No. 2.

The *federalists* have at length made a total renunciation of principle, honor and justice, in their denunciations against the administration.

They have employed every artifice, misrepresentation and falsehood, which can be devised by the most ingenious malice, to deceive the public. They have represented our government to be entirely destitute of political rectitude, too ignorant to enforce restrictive measures, too timid to assume a warlike attitude, improvident in the naval and military departments, devoid of skill in the management of our finances, and our land and sea forces in point of value and capacity far inferior to the subjects of Great Britain. Possessing an incorrigible propensity to catarinuate the transactions of government, notwithstanding occurrences are daily affording irrefragable proofs that their calumnies are without foundation, they persist in the repetition of them with the *obstinacy and obstinacy* of hardened culprits. Documents exhibiting unequivocal testimony that the negotiations with the *belligerents* have been conducted with the greatest impartiality and decision, are distorted by a *jealous sophistry*, that those who have not leisure to examine them, are induced to consider them as gross impositions. They have asserted with the confidence of men entrusted with the secrets of the cabinet of St. James, that Great Britain could never be compelled by restrictive measures to rescind their Orders in Council in a single point; they were, therefore, useless; they have however rescinded them, but with such an awkward grace, manifest reluctance, and with such *hesitations*, that we must have lost all *acute* of honor and love of independence, to consider this a satisfactory reparation for the injuries we have sustained from unjust depredations upon our property, and the violation of our rights.

When the embargo, the precursor of war, was laid, they employed it as an engine to distract the people, and thereby destroy the popularity of the *President*. They treated with ridicule the opinion that Mr. MADISON would finally resort to war with Great Britain, provided he failed to obtain reparation for the injuries and insults which the United States had received from that power.

"What! (to use their own language) will Mr. MADISON declare war, an act by which he will excite the indignation of the English ministry and their adherents in this country! No, it does not accord with the folly, weakness and pusillanimity, we have incessantly endeavored to attach to the character of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. It is a preposterous supposition, that he has virtue enough to pursue a line of conduct, however advantageous it may be to the country, that will endanger his re-election. That any man can frame his political maxims according to the dull rigid rules of virtue, is above our enlightened comprehension. Mr. MADISON then can never be so *presumptuous* as to declare war, as he, however, has declared war, maintains his popularity, and will be re-elected President of the United States.

The cry of *indecency* has also been raised against the Secretary of the Navy; but it seems that the duties of his department have been discharged with activity and vigor. It is in the remembrance of every one what pains were taken to impress the public with the belief that the frigate Constitution was totally unprovided with ammunition, men and provision. It could not, however, be more gratifying to the feelings of the Secretary of the Navy and the republicans in general, than it was a source of lamentation and woe to the just, that he was so well equipped, that the brave commander, officers and crew, were enabled to speak in the enemy's language that made the "bulwark of peace" a *bulwark of war*.

The *embargo* was contemplated only as a *national measure*, in which the rights of the nation were placed in opposition to the *tyranny* of an enemy; and it was considered, as it really was a question in which the assertion of American independence was to be tried in opposition to submission to the ancient *tyrant*.

The question was in fact identified with the revolution of 1776—*independence or tyranny*, and it was so decided and in that spirit.

Whenever local considerations were blended with the question, the resistance and the exertion became stronger. The federal party who have been, on all occasions that they have power, cruel, oppressive and intolerant, and who like all men of similar tempers are equally *suicid* and *despondent* in adversity; they had supported the *tyranny* of their rule was forgotten, or that its return would be *feared* with *complacency*. This election should teach them, that however generous men may be disposed to forbear and to forgive, that they are not ever ready to place their necks under the yoke which once galled them.—*Aurora.*

of those who have failed, the causes of their failure and the certainty that they ever must fail so long as they act in a manner inconsistent with the rights of their country—*incompatible* with the general happiness—and *subversive* to the views and interests of a foreign nation.

The present election, if their *very confession* were not sufficient, proves the progressive decline, and points out the certain extinction of a party which under so many names, *of friends, marks and characters*, has been usually called, without any fair propriety to the title, the *federal party*; as a party, it is now, by its *unwilling* and *unright* *confessions*, a mere *remnant*, *hanging upon the skirts of the party to which it has been opposed*—clinging to the very men who have been most *conscious* in opposition to them as a party, and thereby *confessing* the *justice* of all the *imputations* *ever* *laid* *on* *them*.

The present election presents a number of useful lessons, if experience could correct the vices and errors of men. It shows to the federal party—that they are a minority, even when aided by all the influence of British mercantile credits and agencies.

*They have brought forth the cobra of their force, with a *zeal* and *activity* unprecedented.*

The votes given in this city have been nearly 58,222, near 300 more than have been given on any former occasion.

The old, the lame, the blind, and men tottering even on the verge of the grave, who have been obliged to be supported from their carriages or the boughs, have been brought forth.

*The whole body of the religious society of Quakers, those men who derive so many blessings, who enjoy so many privileges to be had in no other country, and who are so little sensible or *obliged* to be grateful for their privileges—the whole of this numerous *few* was embodied and brought forth in array against the government.*

*The citizens of different classes of trade and calling, marching in the usual forms, in a manner never before opposed, never before objected to, never before known to produce riot, disorder or disquiet, were interrupted and insulted, but without effect—no riot was produced—and the *advocates of war against a foreign tyrant* were seen, refusing the *attempt* to produce outrage and violence by the *hypocritical professors of the love of peace, who* *support* *the* *injustice* *of* *a* *foreign* *government* *which* *is* *scalping* *and* *massacre* *ing* *our* *frontier* *citizens.**

But the triumph was not confined to the moderation and unity of those who advocate a just war against an *intolerant* *tyrant*: the friends of the war, in defeating the turbulent purposes of the "friends of peace" (that is the friends of peace with England and war with all the world) gained a triumph the more honorable and decisive, because it was the result of previous triumph over local interests and personal dislikes; the tickets chosen for some of the public trusts were not *such* as the people would have selected had they been fairly consulted; different men would have been chosen; but in this was to be seen the superior influence of public motives over private partialities and antipathies; the election was considered as *handing* *itself* *with* *the* *great* *questions* *involved* *in* *the* *war*; it was contemplated only as a *national measure*, in which the rights of the nation were placed in opposition to the *tyranny* of an enemy; and it was considered, as it really was a question in which the assertion of American independence was to be tried in opposition to submission to the ancient *tyrant*.

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COMMUNICATION.

ON SOUTH-AMERICA.

The cause of the *Revolutionaries*, otherwise called *Independents*, in *Spanish America*, is the same as our cause in our *Revolutionary contest*, against the great *oppressor* and *tyranner*, "the bulwark of the religion we profess." Consequently every true *Wing* will rejoice at their success. The *European Spaniards*, even the *lowest* *meritans* among them, are in the habit of calling *Ciudadanos* (*Creoles*) by way of reproach and contempt, those whom we truly and emphatically call *AMERICANS*, in contradistinction to *Europeans*; imagining that they are of a *superior* and *nobler* *race*, because they are natives of *Old Spain*; but it is to be expected, that they will soon learn better manners and a more correct idea of things. We sincerely rejoice at the *discovery* of the *Heads*, *plot*, *brewed* by the *allies* of the *British* and *Portuguese* governments in *Montevideo*, with an intent to *destroy* the *friends* of *liberty* and *independence* in the *illustrious* city of *Buenos Ayres*; and we most devoutly pray Heaven, that all the *schisms* of *European* *tyrants* and their *coadjutors*, to effect the *recolonization* of the regions of the *American Hemisphere*, that have already shaken off their *chains*, be blotted, together with their *authors* and *abettors*; and that we may shortly see the *glorious* time, when every portion of this *New World* will acknowledge no other *rulers* than those of their own choice, and no other *reigning* *class* than that of *wise* and *wholesome* *laws* impartially administered.

We conceive it to be a commendable precaution in those who are incessantly railing against the measures of the administration, to be careful in asperging the characters of those who are fighting our battles by *sea* and *land*. The splendid achievement of our brave sailors in capturing the *British* frigate *Guerriere*, and the gallant charge of our men at *Bowdoin*, show that our soldiers and seamen have *bone* and *muscle*; and when the *tug* of *war* comes, they will drive headlong into the *sea* the *enemies* of our country.

MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

In the city of Philadelphia, and in the *congrat* *district*, comprising the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware the *Democratic Ticket* has uniformly succeeded in every instance, and for every office—congress, state legislature, city, *seats* and *common council*, *county commissioners* and *auditors*, every man has been carried.

We do not state this auspicious result, with a *design* of *insulting* or *annoying* the *unsuccessful*, but with the *view* of *calling* to the *sober* *confidence* that *distinction* to which mankind naturally as-

AN ACT

For the relief of Captain Selah Benton.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Selah Benton, who served as a captain in the American army in the revolutionary war, be placed on the pension list, and that there he paid to him in the same manner that other pensioners are paid, the sum of twenty dollars per month, to commence from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. M. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 23,

the vigor of their minds is so entirely broken, that a great part of them waste their life in luxurious indulgence, with an liberal permission still more debasing.

CREOLE is a name given to the families descended from an European Spaniard settled in the Americas ever since their conquest. The Indians, Negroes, Mulattoes and Mongrels, form distinct classes of men.

Interesting Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers, to 9th Sept. have been received in Philadelphia. The siege of Cadiz was again raised the 14th Aug. The Madrid accounts were to the 25th Aug., when no important event had occurred since our last accounts. The French movements tended to a concentration of their forces.

A considerable body of troops has recently left England for the peninsula, accompanied by a squad of men of war, and several distinguished General Officers.

SEVILLE, Aug. 28.—The Gazette of Galicia mentions that the English had landed 1500 troops at Santander, 1000 at Cambrai, and that Santander is blockaded by them, and besieged by Col. Longa; and that Caffarelli retreats towards Vitoria with great loss. In the Gazette of Estremadura there is an official account from Gen. P. A. Girón, to the Marquis of Monfand, wherein he informs him of the capitulation of Astorga; that the garrison was composed of three battalions and 1100 troops.

A letter from Cadiz dated Aug. 25, states the French have raised the siege of that city, and are retreating toward Xeres.

The American vessels at Lisbon are not permitted to ballast with salt, the British Admiral having notified, that in that case they would be liable to capture. Flora was at 23 ds.

From the head to the 10th Sept. only one American vessel arrived at Lisbon—a ship in a long passage from New York.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Faros, from Bristol, (Eng.) which left on the 6th Sept. arrived at New-York on Saturday evening last.

Mr. Duder, of Baltimore, came passenger in the above ship, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Russell, our Charge des Affaires in London to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Russell issued a circular on the 2d of Sept. to all the American Consuls in Great-Britain, informing them that their passports had ceased.

By the Fern, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a sue of London papers to the 14th September, but they contain nothing of importance.

Also, at New-York on Saturday evening, the British cartel brig Swallow, from Falmouth, via Malta, in 10 days from the latter port. She left Falmouth on the 3d of September, and has brought dispatches, while the London papers repeat to be of great importance. The Swallow was brought to anchor off Fort Richmond, and an officer came up with the dispatches, which were forwarded to Washington.

Also, arrived at New-York, the British frigate Juno, Capt. Sanderton, in 14 days from Malta—she brings dispatches from Sir John B. Warren to the Secretary of State. A Lieutenant came up on Saturday morning in gun boat No. 107, with the dispatches, which were delivered to Gen. Armstrong, who has forwarded them to Washington.

By the last Hails.

WESTERN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

CALICORNIA, October 7, 1812.—In my last, I stated that General Harrison had gone on a Jeffer's expedition. The object is now known. General Winchell, commanding the vanguard of the N. W. army, had not long before marched from Fort Wayne, for fort Defiance. His force amounted to nearly 3000 men, and was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers, Garret's troop of Dragoons, and nearly 200 regulars of the 17th reg under Col. Wells. Harrison at St. Marys, received an express from Worcester, giving information that he had advanced within three miles of fort Defiance—that 3000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of light artillery, had previously occupied the fort and fortified their position—that he, gen. Winchell, was fortifying his camp, and should wait for reinforcements.

Harrison immediately ordered the troops at St. Marys to leave their tents, take 3 days provisions and march to join Winchell. About 2000 mounted riflemen and musketeers moved, under Harrison, towards the same point. This information is generally credited. From a variety of sources, accounts have been received of the march of a large body of British and Indians with artillery, from Detroit towards fort Wayne. The Indians which were about fort Wayne and Harrison, and who withdraw, must have joined the main body. When they reached fort Defiance, their further progress was probably checked by the advance of the troops under Winchell. Under Harrison and Winchell, there are not more than 400 regulars, all new recruits, the rest of the force is composed of Kentucky and Ohio volunteers. The officers in Payne's brigade, in particular, are men of high standing, talents and energy. In fact, a number of fellows as never were paraded, they have now marched to encounter the red and white savages at fort Defiance. We expect soon to hear of a bloody and glorious battle. If Harrison, with the mounted volunteers, reaches Winchell previous to an engagement, the allies will find hot work. Not many of them will ever be made. We have no apprehension of the result; even if an engagement should take place, previous to the arrival of Harrison, the brave Kentuckians will do their duty. There are not the same number of Englishmen on earth who could drive them. The distance from St. Marys to fort Defiance, leaving fort Wayne on the left, is about 60 miles.

If the allies should attempt a retreat, the mounted volunteers would flock very close to their rear. The only fear we have here, is that there are not so many British and Indians at fort Defiance as accounts have represented. Tecumseh, the celebrated warrior, is said to command the Indians. The day of the battle will be a proud day for the backwoods.

WAR EVENTS.

From the *Philadelphia Palladium* of October 6.

On Friday last about forty British boats came up the river St. Lawrence. They arrived at Johnstown about two feet, floated by two gun-boats. On their leaving Johnstown for Prentiss, (opposite this place) a heavy canonading was opened from the batteries of Prentiss upon this village, which continued for 2 hours, in order to cover the boats in proceeding to Prentiss from Johnstown. The fire was returned in a very spirited manner from our batteries, until it was perceived that long shot made, but very little effect.

On Saturday morning, the boats were discovered to be in the harbor of Prentiss, and early in the morning reconnoisured a heavy fire on this place, from 10's 9's and 6 pounders, which Gen. Brown thought proper not to answer—the fire continued for about half an hour. The enemy were busily engaged all day in preparing something more serious

and about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning 3 boats, mounted with 9 pounders, moved up the river from Prentiss about 3 fourths of a mile, and then attacked & made for this place. As soon as they altered their course, all the caissons on the batteries at Prentiss opened a fire on this village, which was not answered till the boats had advanced about the middle of the river, when our batteries opened a tremendous canade upon them, which after about an hour, caused the enemy to return to Prentiss in great confusion.

From the judicious arrangements made by Col. Besedick, Capt. Fortyth, Capt. Griffis, Major Bush, Major Dimock, Adj. Hitchens, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Benedict, Capt. M'Nir, and others, of the troops under their command, as directed by General Brown, had the enemy attempted a landing, an imminent slaughter most inevitably have ensued. No person could have been more zealous and active than Gen. Brown through the whole action. Prentiss is due to his skill, staff, and non-commissioned officers.

By this action the British are taught that 400 Yankees will not decline a combat when attacked by 1000 of their troops. Colonels Lethbridge and Breckinridge, led the British in person.

Although several hundred 12, 9 and 6 lb. shot were thrown into this village, we are happy to inform our readers, that not a single person was either killed or wounded, and very little damage done to our village. From several deserters we learn, that a number were killed and several severely wounded on board the boats—that one of their batteries gave way, by which circumstance a 12 pounder was dismounted, and that one of their iron 9's burst and mortally wounded a number of those who were managing the piece.

CHRONICLE.

TRUTH ITS GUIDE... LIBERTY ITS OBJECT.

THURSDAY... OCTOBER 22, 1812.

FEDERAL "RELIGION!"

The *Centinel* editor declared in 1798, that we ought to PRAY for the continuance of the war in Europe; but, having now, for the most deceptive purposes, assumed the title of a "peace-maker," he endeavours to shake off the inconsistency and disgrace of his former assertion. But the object of the *peace-loving* *Centinel* is well known. It would wish to be understood as not encouraging the idea of war in America; but war in Europe, that America may reap the advantage!

The yeomanry of Massachusetts, descendants of the puritans who landed at Plymouth rock, are instructed by the *Centinel* to express in their orations an ardent wish for the continuance of war in Europe, under the expectation that it would add a few cents more to the value of their produce! Americans are to fasten on the blood of unfortunate Europeans! What an idea is this!—

"Blessed indeed are the peace-makers," and "cursed above all else" are those who "PRAISE FOR WAR!" America, although at present engaged in war, does not pray for it. She prays for peace. The war has been forced upon her by the encroachments of England. Whenever that despotic power consents to acknowledge the right for which we contend, America will be ready again to extend the olive-branch. We neither pray for war in America, nor war in Europe. We pray for universal peace; and surely, after the destructive wars which so long have tortured the world, "it is a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

To show the utter fallacy of the ground assumed by the *Centinel*, it is only necessary to call to mind the *War Report of Christopher Gore*, and the declaration of Uriah Tracy, of Connecticut. Christopher Gore, in time of peace, and when the injuries of Britain were, as indeed they have ever been, of infinitely greater magnitude than those of France, vociferously called upon government to declare war against France. Uriah Tracy asserted that "the hand of every man, woman and child in America, ought to be against the hand of every man, woman and child in France." When the difficulty took place in Louisiana, the federalists urged the immediate "invasion" and conquest by force of arms, of that immense region. They appropriated, on paper, millions of dollars, and thousands of lives, for this object; and then declared, that at this cost it would be cheaply purchased. But when Mr. Jefferson obtained possession without the loss of a drop of blood, they instantly began to revile him. They flew at him like harpies, because he obtained it without war. Who, (we ask) prayed for war IN AMERICA in these cases? Christopher Gore, Uriah Tracy, and the whole body of federalists in Congress! Here then we find, that federalists have not only fervently prayed for war in Europe, but also for war in America! Yet now, our pious Governor's Proclamations are heavy laden with scriptural phraseology; "let us pray for peace;" "England is the bulwark of our Religion;" "blessed are the peace-makers," &c. &c. Out upon such disgraceful hypocrisy: "Heaven stoops the nose at it, and the moon winks."

Legislature of Massachusetts.

The attention of the General Court, since our last, has been chiefly bestowed in debating the Answers of the House & Senate to the Governor's speech, and on fixing upon some mode of choosing Presidential Electors.

Yesterday, in Senate, the subject was taken up, and the question on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Lincoln for choosing them in districts, conforming to the districts of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, was debated with some warmth—in the course of the debate, some amendments were offered which did not obtain. The question on the resolve, was taken last evening, and negatived—16 to 18.

In the House, a com. of one from each county was appointed to enquire in what man er, and for what purpose, certain military forces have been organized within this Commonwealth, since the last session of the Legislature.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

THE NEW YORK COALITION.

It has been stated in most of the public prints that a great Caucus had been held in New York, composed of many distinguished gentlemen of the federal party. We now learn, that at that Caucus, though a small, not to say "contemptible minority," retain that impertinence of behaviour which was originally attached to them. They take the liberty to dictate and arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to control the public mind. But the good sense of the citizens will ever rise superior to their wily tricks. The connection now formed between Clinton and them, must place both in a contemptible point of view. Can any man suppose that a cordiality upon honorable principles can subsist between him and federalists? Will the honest part of the community trust to an alliance between him and them, when he has declared the federalists to be the most abandoned political sect in society? That they are as wicked in their designs as Satan—that they had rather "rule in Hell, than serve in Heaven"! Can honest men of either party trust to such a discordant intercourse? "Seekers of office" may expect to be patronized in case of success, but what kind of security would there be to the country when men of such contrary principles have the control of our public affairs? A man who may expect to be sent minister to London, and who has been for many years the dupe of his party, may possibly advocate such a mongrel connection, and expose himself to the absurdity of supporting one who has stigmatized him and his associates with the most opprobrious epithets. The position from the federalists shows that Clinton's election is no founded on genuine principles. There must be something behind the curtain, which the real republican citizens even in New-York ought to contradict, if we are assured that it is substantially and minutely correct.

The *Religious* were probably not put to vote and recorded by the Secretary, if they had one; but that the ideas therein stated were received, and approved by the members of the Caucus, rests on such evidence that we do not hesitate to give it our unqualified belief. The most important fact stated by the *Intelligencer* is, that at a meeting between this gentleman (Mr. Clinton) and a certain number of the Caucus, of whom Gouverneur Morris was one, Mr. Clinton declared that all political connection between himself and the democratic party in the U. States had ceased, and would not again be renewed.

We are assured and do firmly believe, that this assertion was made by Mr. Clinton to certain federal gentlemen of New-York adverse at the time to his election; of whom Gouverneur Morris was one. Whether any communication formal or informal was made to the Grand Caucus is immaterial, for it is not credible but that every member, and Mr. Otis among them, had heard of this declaration, and in consequence the federalists of the Caucus became favorable to Clinton's election.

In regard to this declaration we further add, that when Clinton and his friends found that a great opposition to his election would be made by certain federal gentlemen of New-York, a proposition was made by Mr. C's friends, "that gentlemen of the federal party should be appointed to hold a communication with him, in which it was believed he would be able to convince them that a longer opposition would be inexpedient. Three distinguished federalists were accordingly selected, of whom Gouverneur Morris was one. A meeting took place, at which Mr. Clinton did declare, that all political connection between himself and the democratic party of the U. States had ceased, and would not again be renewed.

The names of the other gentlemen, and other particulars respecting this meeting are known to us; but Gouverneur Morris will not venture to deny on oath the facts above stated.

Cogent Reflections.

The whole opposition to Mr. Madison is a tissue of absurdity. Some are opposed to him because a majority in Congress thought proper to nominate him as a proper candidate for the next election of President. At the same time, a conclave in N. York met in caucus, recommend De Witt Clinton, and employ a committee, (consisting of men whom scarcely any individual knows) to write circular letters in his favor. How absurd to suppose that the people will believe what one Preserved Fish or Pickled Herring say, in preference to what is said by a majority of members of Congress, every one of which is well known in the respective States they represent. How preposterous to send missionaries into every section of the U. States, to preach up the political virtues of De Witt Clinton in opposition to Mr. Madison. Many of my neighbors have inquired, who is this De Witt Clinton?—what claim has he on the citizens of the United States, that he should be exalted to the Chief Executive, in preference to Mr. Madison?—What has he done, that we must believe he will restore peace more readily than the present Chief Magistrate?—None that would prefer private gold, to public glory!—None that would obtrusively pray to any foreign power, THY WILL BE DONE!—No; but we want men to legislate and guide, who are the unsatisfied votaries to the agricultural, the commercial, and factory interests of our common country: men that cherish at hallowed veneration for elective rights and equal liberties: men, that look with equal horror on the villain's bribe and dismemberment of the Union; patriots, that can in vindication of their country's rights, glory in the endurance of toils, of losses, of insults: heroes that can smile at death, in wounding innocent victims from the savage destroyer: statesmen, that will make judgment and principle their invariable director, independent of the momentary breath of faction; that can nerve the arm, and set the soul with all her energies, against every secret machination, and every open invasion of the aggressor!—In fine, auliæ, that seek that peace only, which is fraught with honor; that trade and navigation which shall be too sure for foreign interference; too free for despotic intrusion.

Worthies of these Godlike virtues, declared in '76, these States were and INDEPENDENT; and successors of the same blood, declared in 1812, that because this freedom and independence are invaded,

even have the insolence to charge General King with an interference in the election, merely because he takes a letter to check the mischief which this combination threatens. The fact is, the federal Junto, though a small, not to say "contemptible minority," retain that impertinence of behaviour which was originally attached to them. They take the liberty to dictate and arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to control the public mind. But the good sense of the citizens will ever rise superior to their wily tricks. The connection now formed between Clinton and them, must place both in a contemptible point of view. Can any man suppose that a cordiality upon honorable principles can subsist between him and federalists? Will the honest part of the community trust to an alliance between him and them, when he has declared the federalists to be the most abandoned political sect in society? That they are as wicked in their designs as Satan—that they had rather "rule in Hell, than serve in Heaven"! Can honest men of either party trust to such a discordant intercourse? "Seekers of office" may expect to be patronized in case of success, but what kind of security would there be to the country when men of such contrary principles have the control of our public affairs? A man who may expect to be sent minister to London, and who has been for many years the dupe of his party, may possibly advocate such a mongrel connection, and expose himself to the absurdity of supporting one who has stigmatized him and his associates with the most opprobrious epithets. The position from the federalists shows that Clinton's election is no founded on genuine principles. There must be something behind the curtain, which the real republican citizens even in New-York ought to contradict, if we are assured that it is substantially and minutely correct.

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend to our fellow-freemen, in this country and the county of Washington, the Hon. FRANCIS CARR. We respect him as a man of INTEGRITY, of FIRMNESS, of INDEPENDENCE; as a citizen, who feels for every suffering interest of our country, at once a friend to honorable peace, and a foe to basal submissio: as a patriot, that has filled many places of public trust and responsibility with honor to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents: therefore,

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend to our fellow-freemen, in this country and the county of Washington, the Hon. FRANCIS CARR, as worthy of our votes for the next Representative to Congress, from the "fifth Eastern District," and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to effect his re-election. Our confidence of CERTAIN success, is predicated on the virtue, stability, good sense and information of our fellow-citizens, and in the righteousness of the cause we espouse.

Letters from the Mississippi Territory, as at the 20th Sept., state that the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw Indians, are determined to remain friendly to the U. States.—N. Intell.

MARRIED.—In New-Haven, Samuel Flor, jun. Esq. of Concord, Me. to Miss Sarah Sherman, daughter of the late Hon. Roger Sherman.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Murray, Mr. David S. Ranney, to Miss Ann Gardner.—Mr. John Ealard, to Mrs. Mary Bradie.

DEAD.—In Hingham, last Tuesday, of a rapid consumption, Joshua Pelegton Lincoln, son to David Lincoln, jun. aged 18. In this instance parents and friends are called to lament the sudden removal of an amiable youth, of engaging manners, correct deportment, and promising talents. We all do as far as we can.

In Dedham, last Monday evg. the Rev. Thomas Thacher, A. A. S. Pastor of the third Church in that place, aged 50: funeral this day, at twelve o'clock, punctually, from his late residence, which the relatives and friends of his deceased are requested to attend, without a more particular invitation.

In this town, yesterday, Mr. Edward Wilson, aged 53: funeral to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his mother's house, No. 14, Ann-Street.

Mr. James Hollis, aged 20: funeral to-morrow afternoon, from the house of his father-in-law (Mr. Mathias Hiles) in Williams's Court.

On Sunday, Mr. Joseph Shad, aged 80: funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late dwelling-hou in Milk-street.

The friends and relations of the above deceased persons, are requested to attend their funerals without further invitation.

Also in Boston, on Monday last, Miss Sarah Paine Perkins, only daughter of Jas. Perkins, Esq. aged 25. Mr. Benjamin Faxon, aged 46. Mrs. Sarah N. Cannon, aged 19, wife of Mr. Cornelius Cannon.

Yesterday, Mrs. Bathsheba Pease, aged 28, wife of Mr. John P. Funeral to-morrow afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, from his dwelling hou in Prent's Lane.

Obituary and Shipping Intelligence.

[From the *Exchange Coffee-House Books*]

PORT OF BOSTON.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.—At 8 o'clock, Henry, from Liverpool, left from Halifax, where she was carried in and released.

21st, at 10 a.m. Nelson, Scudder, from Philad.; Rivington, Nickerson, Dennis; Revolution, Hawley, Bridgeport; ships Indufry, Bridges, Beverly; Betsey, Marion, N. York.

A letter from London dated Sept 10, contains a long list of vessels left at various ports in the North, &c. It may be seen on the *Office House Books*. Several men belonging to the 1st. Pol. Willington, of and for Boston, from Charlestown, cargo cotton and rice, arrived in town yesterday, and we learned the following from them:—That the Pol. was taken 14th inst. off Cape Cod light house, close on shore, by the privateer 1st. L. Pack, Free-ma, mafier, (a native of Cape Cod) of 5 guns and 45 men; the also took same evening, scb. Union, of and for Bath, from Philad., cargo corn and flour; and between that time and Saturday following, scb. Little Joe, Fairweather, from Eollen for N. York, cargo sundries; 1st. Four Brothers, of and from Thomas Town, for Boston, cargo lumber, and sleep Ambition, Keeler, from Boston, for New-York, the latter given up to the prisoners and arrived at Old Town. The privateer sailed for Halifax Sunday last, having put out all the men on board the aforementioned vessels.

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American Prize List.

1. RICH PRIZES!—The Bo. Caldonia, and brig Adams, taken by our brave sailors, who went from Buffalo on the 8th instant and cut them out under the guns of the British Fort Erie, had on board five hundred thousand dollars worth of furs, belonging to the N. West Company. The Bo. Caldonia was brought into Black Rock harbor, and the brig Adams was burnt, in consequence of her getting ground.

An American privateer has captured a schooner (unknown) from Bay Chaleau with salmon and cods.

On the 1st inst. was spoken in lat. 44° lon 30, the Bo. Bologna, from Dominica to St. John, prize to the privateer J. J. of Salem.

A schooner about 153 tons, from the West Indies, with sugar, prize to the Fane, arrived at Providence on Sunday, and sailed for Salem on Monday.

Arrived at Lynn, British ship Favories, Boats of Liverpol, 222 tons, and two guns, from Cork for Pictou, ballasted with gunpowder and whetstones, taken 8th inst. by the privateer Industry, Mudge, of Lynn, 4 guns and 35 men. The Favories sailed August 27, in a fleet of 32 sail, under the prov. of the Sophia and Curlew briggs of 20 guns each, and parted from 5 of the convoy, Sep 20, in a gale, on the edge of the Grand Bank—the remainder of the fleet having dispersed in gales. A large brig sailed am brig, homeward bound, had been in the fleet several days. Left several Amer. vessels at Cork, un-

known.

Also, arrived at Lynn, British brig Sir John Edwards Island, 177 tons, with 6 pieces of 12 lb. guns and 82 charrs, taken 2d off St. Paul's Island by the Industry. The Sir J. Edwards sailed on Aug 20, and left no Amer. vessels. About sept. 25, the Sir J. M. was boarded from the Aspasia of 50 guns—3 or 4 days after, off Cape Race, passed a homeward bound fleet of about 40 sail, fr. Coz.

Arrived at New-York, Br. s. h. Adela, from Martigny for New-London (probably London) with a full cargo of sugar, captured Sept. 17, in sight of Mart., by the Respendant privateer of New-York. Left her in chace of an English brig. The Adela was under Spanish colours, but a British flag

was found concealed in a double buttoned lantern, kept 23, last, Jun 62, was bearded from the Rossie Commode Barney, 22 days out.

Also arrived—Privateer Marconi, Capt. Ridder, of New York, from a cruise of 80 days, having taken, procured water and provisions—landed some English prisoners. 29th off Palma, captured brig L. D. Sheffield, from Teneriffe for Quebec, and burnt her after taking out two pipes of wine and some horses. Sept. 1, last, 16, 16, captured brig Concord, of London, from Teneriffe with wine—arrived 7th. Boarded a brig under the Spanish flag, with arms on board for the negroes at Jacquelet, let her proceed.

Marshal's Notice to Alien Enemies.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of Massachusetts, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given to Alien Enemies who may arrive within this District, that they report themselves at this Office, without delay, otherwise they will be arrested and treated as Prisoners of War.

Masters of vessels arriving within the District, having Alien Enemies on board, are hereby directed and required to report in writing the names, ages and general description of such Alien Enemies, and are not to suffer them to land on shore without leave from this office.

And all Taverners, Keepers of Boarding and Lodging Houses, and others, within this District, are also directed and required to report to this Office the names, ages and descriptions of Alien Enemies who are or may become inmates with them, and to inform them that they must report themselves at this Office without delay—And in case they refuse or neglect so to do, after this notice, but continue to harbor and entertain them, they will be considered as comforting & aiding the Enemy, and will be proceeded against accordingly.

Given under my hand at the Marshal's Office, Boston, the 21st day of October, 1812. JAMES PRINCE, Marshal.

T. KIDDER'S,
List of Prizes drawn since our last in 7th Class of Harvard College Lottery, 5th day—

Of 1000 dollars—No. 3337.
Of 100 dollars—No. 18627.
Of 50 Dollars—No. 12860. 20553.

Of 20 Dollars—No. 898. 7691. 16293.

Of 10 Dollars—No. 60. 624. 8131. 9152. 17415, 22373. 23276.

Of 7 Dollars—No. 107. 311. 558. 752. 908. 881.

4180. 1467. 1630. 1907. 1950. 2105. 2123. 2159. 2476.

2663. 2751. 2768. 2914. 3106. 3154. 3256. 3295. 3415.

3471. 3539. 3609. 3743. 3790. 3409. 4281. 4399. 4503.

4687. 4746. 4817. 5105. 5163. 5293. 5258. 5449. 5562.

5717. 5813. 5875. 5896. 5916. 6181. 6390. 6587.

6895. 7045. 7100. 7239. 7500. 7584. 8587. 8601. 8650.

8663. 8690. 8817. 8991. 8915. 9056. 9741. 9971. 10063.

10110. 10219. 10279. 10500. 10710. 10763. 10865.

10931. 11010. 11079. 11115. 11117. 11214. 11889.

11335. 11647. 11773. 11840. 11845. 11881. 11985.

11996. 11999. 12018. 12098. 12183. 12701. 12718.

13210. 13236. 13634. 13984. 14126. 14259. 14868.

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15942. 16036. 16198. 16343. 16388. 16415. 16480.

17613. 17618. 17675. 17757. 17824. 17894. 18482.

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2019. 20309. 20570. 20624. 20791. 20822. 21868.

21591. 21585. 21575. 21579. 21720. 21888. 22015.

22011. 22309. 22451. 22525. 22631. 22784. 22936.

22912. 23014. 23136. 23159. 23163. 23239. 23350.

23651. 23679.

Wheels gained 3103 Dollars!—

Those in possession of the above Prizes can exchange them at KIDDER'S for undrawn Tickets, and per-

sons at a distance by sending their Prizes or Cash, will be supplied with undrawn tickets the same as if

present—

No. 9. MARKET-SQUARE.

Orders immediately attended to for Tickets and parts in Susquehanna Canal Lottery. The highest prizes of this Lottery are—

2 of 30,000 Dollars. 1 of 5,000 Dollars.

2 of 20,000. 1 of 2,000.

2 of 10,000. 1 of 1,000.

2 of 5,000. 1 of 500.

Boston, Oct 22, 1812.

RICH Wheels!

THE wheels of Harvard College Lottery now

begin to grow rich, having gained Three Thousand and One Hundred and Three Dollars! No. 3927 drew

1000 dollars on Tuesday.

Tickets at 6 dols, and Quarters at 1 1/2, warranted undrawn for sale at the Lottery, Exchange and Collection Office of

GILBERT & DEAN,

Exchange Coffee House.

Orders also received for Tickets in the Susquehanna Canal Lottery, now drawing, by G. & D. who keep a complete list of all the blanks and prizes, which may be examined gratis.

Persons travelling, can be accommodated with Gold, by G. & D. who pay particular attention to the collection of Bills of Exchange in all parts of the most populous places in the U. S. for a moderate commission.

Exchange on New York for sale by G. & D.

Wanted—100 shares in the State Bank—

Gentlemen in the country, willing to sell Bank Stock of the Boston Banks, by remitting the necessary papers to G. & D. will have the business carefully attended to, and the highest market price given.

Oct 22

No. 3927!

BEING first drawn blank on Tuesday, in the 7th class of Harvard College Lottery, is entitled—

One Thousand Dollars!

Of 100—No. 15637. Of 50—12860, 20552.

Of 20—18293. 409. 7601.

Tickets and Quarters, warranted undrawn, for sale at the Lottery, and Exchange Office of

BRIDGE & RENOUF,

No. 79, State Street.

Orders received for Tickets, Halves and Quarters in Susquehanna Canal Lottery, now drawing.

This lottery has only 13,000 Numbers & THIRTY Capital Prizes.

Correct Books of the Prizes and Blanks in Har-

vard College and Susquehanna Canal Lotteries may be examined as above.

EXCHANGE ON NEW-YORK,

At eight, in sum to 1000 purchasers, for sale at a discount.

Oct. 22

A "Sewers Mender."

THE subscriber informs his former employers,

that he is disengaged, and by his master he is unable to pay his debts. He retains his grateful thanks to his former employers, and solicits in them and the public employ either in repairing Botes, Slaves, or Billes, &c. any labour he can exert for you within his limits. His usual endeavour will be to give satisfaction.

The publick's service.

JAMES FENNO.

Boston, Oct. 22, 1812.

To be LET—A lower Room, bed-

room, &c. pleasantly situated in Brighton-street

—100 feet of Miss Tressel, on the premises.

Oct. 22

Copartnership Formed.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a copartnership under the firm of

CUTTER & HICKS,

and have taken Store No. 31, Cornhill—where they have for sale, a well chosen assortment of FRESH IMPORTED GOODS.

HENRY CUTTER,

JOSEPH C. HICKS.

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm of JENKS & CUTTER, are requested to make payment at the above store.

Oct. 22

London HATS and BONNETS.

WILLIAM BARRY.

No. 1, Old State House,

NOTICE is hereby given to Alien Enemies who may arrive within this District, that they report themselves at this Office, without delay, otherwise they will be arrested and treated as Prisoners of War.

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And all Taverners, Keepers of Boarding and Lodging Houses, and others, within this District, are also directed and required to report to this Office the names, ages and descriptions of Alien Enemies who are or may become inmates with them, and to inform them that they must report themselves at this Office without delay—And in case they refuse or neglect so to do, after this notice, but continue to harbor and entertain them, they will be considered as comforting & aiding the Enemy, and will be proceeded against accordingly.

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Oct 22

Richard D. Tucker,

No. 92, India-street, Has for sale,

ONE hundred 47 packages of Goods, containing

<p

POETRY.

From the Democratic Press.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

Night, blessed night, had gently spread,
Her curtain round the soldier's head;
When as pale Heav'n's hour began,
Appeared the form of Washington.

I saw Columbia's Saviour rise,
And mark'd the fury in his eyes;
I saw him wield a gleaming sword,
And board with joy the hero's word.

Soldier's, be firm, intrepid, brave,
And memory find your deeds engrave;

Your cause is just, the just must win;

This says the KING, whom I obey.

Where loudest were the thunders found,
Where greatest flaks the bloody ground,
Where execution in'st is done,
Will be your former champion.

Soldier, be resolute in heart,
Free from and there shall never part;
Unfeared let your sword remain,
To cut away your country's pain.

The hidden voice of bugle-bore,
Now introduced the blaring morn;
But still the hero is with me;
America and Liberty. — Pinder.

DRUM BEATING.

A NEWTON'S New, useful and complete system
of DRUM BEATING, favored by the War
Department, and a number of copies engaged for
the U. S. Army, is for sale at the shop of N. H.
BENCHMAN, Musical Instrument Maker, No. 79,
State-street. Price 15 dollars per dozen, and 2 dollars
single. Oct. 15

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

NEWTON.

M. R. WIDOW has removed his pre-
paratory School for young Gentlemen, from
Bolton to Newton, to the House lately occupied by
Mr. Tufts POLLACK, about a mile from Anger's
corner, and eight miles from Bolton. Parents and
Guardians who may be desirous to favor this school
with their support, are assured that every attention
will be given to render pupils comfortable, and to
improve their minds, morals and manners. Mr. W.
feels confident that from experimental knowledge of
regimes, he can greatly improve the constitutions of
weakly children. Orphans who may be placed under
his care will be treated with parental tenderness.

The terms which are suited to the embarrassed
state of the times, may be obtained of Mr. C. HOWARD
HOFER, Marlboro'-street, Bolton, or at Newton.

Oct. 15

To the Hon. the Senate, and House
of Representatives of the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

HUMBLY SAW,
THE Subscribers, that there is on Taunton
Great-River, (so called) about one quarter of
a mile above King's Bridge, on said river, an excel-
lent Privilege for the establishing and carrying on
Mills and Manufactories, that Stephen King, one of
the Subscribers, owns the Land in Taunton and
Raynham, on both sides of said river, on which it
would be convenient to place such establishment;
that said King, proposes to erect a Corn-Mill and
Woollen Factory at his said Privilege. Provided, the
Honorable Legislature give him liberty so to do.

Your Petitioners beg leave to suggest in aid of his
design, that a Corn-Mill is much wanted at that
place for the use of a great number of Families in
Taunton and Raynham, and your Honors are well
aware of the importance of a Woollen Factory on
a proper scale.

The place proposed is about three miles below
Pratt's Dam, on the same river, and your Petitioners
are confident, that full and ample accommodation
may be provided for rafting, and other business on
said river, as well as for the preservation of the
Fifery.

Your Petitioners therefore, pray the Honorable
Legislature to authorize the said Stephen King and
his associates, to build and keep up a Dam across
Taunton Great-River, at the place mentioned, under
such conditions, and with such reservations as to
your Honors may seem meet.

And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

STEPHEN KING, and 46 others.

May 25, 1812. (os)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 1, 1812.

ON THE Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Pe-
titioners canse an attested Copy of their Petition,
with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks
successively, in the *Independent Chronicle*, & *Colonial*
Advertiser, printed in Boston, fifty days, at least, before
the second Wednesday of the last session of the present
General Court, that all persons interested may
then appear, and shew cause, (if any they have) why
the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Seal up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY PIGELOW, Speaker.
IN SENATE, June 1, 1812.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL DANA, Pres't.

A true copy—After,

MARCUS MORTON, Clerk of the Senate.

Union Turnpike.

THE Proprietors of the Union Turnpike Cor-
poration are hereby notified, that their annual
Meeting will be held at Mr. Ezra Webster's,
inhabited at Harvard, on the first Tuesday of Nov-
ember next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then
and there—

To choose a Moderator.

To choose the necessary Officers for the ensu-
ing year.

To take into consideration the expediency of
making any alteration in the by-laws, and to trans-
act any other business which may be for the interest
of said Corporation. ERNIE KIMBALL, Clk.

Harvard, October 8, 1812.

Beverly Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Di-
rectors and Company of the *Beverly Bank*, in-
corporated in June, 1812—will pay in specie when
demanded at said Bank, all the Bills of the *Beverly*
Bank, incorporated in 1802.

MOSKS BROWN, President.

October 8, 1812. (os)

Information Wanted.

A NY Person in possession of any information re-
pecting Capt. MOSKS BAILEY, late of Bos-
ton, Mass. who is supposed to have died in one of
the West India Islands, by communicating the same,
will oblige the advertiser and receive a due com-
pensation for his trouble. Inquire at this office
Oct. 12. (os)

JOSEPH STONE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the
Public, that he has taken the Wharf lately
occupied by Mr. JOHN FRANCIS, deceased, where
he intends constantly to keep a supply of the best
FIRE WOOD,

for sale at the lowest Cash price. Oct. 15

Scott's Family Bible.

SECOND PHILADELPHIA EDITION,
JUST received from Philadelphia, complete in 5
quarto volumes, price 28 dollars, and to be
bought at THOMAS & ANDREWS, at No. 45, Newbury
Street—

The HOLY BIBLE:—containing the
Old and New Testaments, with Original Notes and
Practical Observations, and copious marginal References
—by Rev. THOMAS SEVER, Rector of Aston
Sanford, and Chaplain to Lock Hospital.—Second
American Edition.

A few copies of the same work may be had
as above, with six Maps and Butterworth's Concord-
ance added to the first volume, at 32 dollars, 50 cents
per set.—Also, a few copies of the New Testament
separate in 2 vols. at 10 dollars, or in one large vol-
ume at 8 dollars.

Also, a large assortment of BIBLES, all sizes and
prices with Crede's, Estterworth's and Brown's
Concordances.

Among the subscribers to Scott's Bible, were
above 250 Clergymen of different denominations, in
different parts of the United States, and the first edition
of 1720 copies were all engaged before the
last volume was published. The sale has been un-
exampled, considering the magnitude of the work,
throughout the United States, a third Edition being
now at press in New-York. SW. Oct. 8.

On the use of MAPS & GLOBES.

THIS day published and for sale by JAMES W.
EURITT & CO. and WILLIAM WELLS,

Court-street—

A COMPENDIOUS TREATISE on
the use of the GLOBES, and of MAPS; compiled
from the works of Keith, Ferguson, Adams, Hutton,
Bryan, Goldsmith, and other eminent Authors; be-
ing a plain and comprehensive introduction to the
practical knowledge of GEOGRAPHY and ASTRON-
OMY.—Containing also a brief view of the Solar Sys-
tem; a variety of Astronomical Tables; numerous
Problems, for the exercise of the Learner. &c. with
three Plates—by JOHN LATROPE, Jun. A. M.
PREFACE.

Although many works of Standard excellence are
extant on the use of the globe and on the elements
of geographical and astronomical knowledge, they
are, in general, too expensive for introduction into
the Schools and Academies of this country. Books
of high reputation on their subjects, are composed in
the form of Lecture, or Disquisitions; and few can
be found, in which the necessary definitions are
sufficiently numerous, plain, and perspicuous, for the
use of the teacher, or the comprehension of the
pupil. Besides, in works which are not especially
confined to the principles of a single science, an
abundance of matter is interred, which is not
only useless, but an encumbrance in the prosecution
of a particular object of inquiry. The simple points
on which the student wishes to fix his attention, are
loosely scattered over the pages of a bulky volume,
and are found with difficulty, amidst the theories
and hypotheses, logical deductions, poetical embellish-
ments, and moral reflections, with which most of
our valuable and expensive publications abound.

In the search after articles of elementary instruction,
the moments which ought to be employed in treat-
ing them in the memory, are wasted; and the mind
becomes fatigued by labours which yield not
the expected profit and rewards of sedulous and
well directed exertion. On the other hand, most of
the works, whose price is low enough to admit of
their being studied as class books in our seminaries,
are very defective, in many respects. To furnish a
cheap and useful manual for the teacher, and for
the pupil, has been my endeavor in the following
Treatise. It has no claims to public confidence, but
such as arise from the credit due to the authors, of
whose labours I have availed myself in its compilation.

As an Instructor of youth, I have long ex-
perienced the want of a concise and familiar intro-
duction to the use of the globe, and of maps, as instru-
ments of indispensable importance in the study of
geography and astronomy. In the hope, that this
attempt to supply my own need, may be serviceable
to gentlemen who are engaged in the tuition of
youth, and to students in general, I have ventured to
publish it in its present form. Should it prove
useful—and not only lighten the labour, but facili-
tate the acquisition of instruction, I shall feel grati-
fied to that Divine Being, who has enabled me to
contribute even an humble mite towards enriching
the minds of the rising generation.

Salem-Street Academy, Boston, 1812.

Boston, May 20, 1812.

THE under-signed, your Committee appointed to
examine the manuscript presented by Mr. Latrope
entitled, "A Compendious Treatise on the use of
Globes, and of Maps; comprising the elements of
Geography and Astronomy, a description of the
Solar System, &c."—have attended to the duty of their
appointment, and beg leave to report, "That, having
given the subject a cursory review, they are con-
vinced, that it is a work promising much usefulness
as an elementary book, on those interesting and impor-
tant sciences; they, therefore, recommend it to the
particular attention and patronage of the following
instructors of youth in the town of Boston; all
which is respectfully submitted by your humble
servants.

O. CARLTON,
D. ADAMS,
DANIEL STANIFORD.

AT a regular Meeting of the Associated Instruc-
tors of the town of Boston, &c.—Voted, that the above
report be accepted; and that the proposed
work be warmly recommended to the public, and that
we will exert our influence to procure its intro-
duction into our respective seminaries.

EBEN: PEMBERTON, President,
May 20, 1812.—A true Copy.

Attest, EPHRAIM H. FARRAR, Secy.

District of Massachusetts, to wit:

District Clerk's Office,
BE IT REMEMBRED, that on the first day of September, in the thirty-
seventh year of the Independence of the United
States of America, JAMES W. BROWN
& CO. and WILLIAM WELLS, of the said District,
have deposited in this Office the Title of a Book,
the rights whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the
words following, to wit:

"A Compendious Treatise on the use of the Globes, and of Maps; compiled from the Works of Keith,
Ferguson, Adams, Hutton, Bryan, Goldsmith, and other eminent Authors; being a plain and comprehensive
introduction to the practical knowledge of Geography and Astronomy, containing also a brief view of the
Solar System; a variety of Astronomical Tables; numerous Problems for the exercise of the
learner, &c.—by JOHN LATROPE, Jun. A. M.

In conformity to the ACT of the Congress of the
United States, entitled, "An ACT for the Encouragement
of Learning, by rewarding the copies of Maps, Charts,
and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies,
during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an
ACT, entitled, "An ACT for the encouragement of
Learning, by rewarding the copies of Maps, Charts,
and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies,
during the times therein mentioned;" and extending
the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving,
and Etching, Scientific & other Persons."

WILLIAM S. SHAW, Clerk of the District
of Massachusetts.

Paine's Works.

PERSONS holding Subscription Papers for the
Works of the late R. T. Paine, Jr. Esq. are
requested to send them to the office of the Publisher
as the Work will be ready for delivery in a few days.

Oct. 1. J. BELCHER, Congress-street.

Information Wanted.

A NY Person in possession of any information re-
pecting Capt. MOSKS BAILEY, late of Bos-
ton, Mass. who is supposed to have died in one of
the West India Islands, by communicating the same,
will oblige the advertiser and receive a due com-
pensation for his trouble. Inquire at this office
Oct. 12. (os)

JOSEPH STONE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the
Public, that he has taken the Wharf lately
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